Some of the obscure facts of our history relating to the formation, the speedy rise and as speedy fall of organizations that promised to become prosperous and permanent States, are full of interest. They have, in general, no place in the current histories of the country; and only the delver in original records and out-of-the-way

documents is likely to find them. Now Connecticut included a number of towns on both sides of the Connecticut river, which, in June, 1779, attempted to form a separate government, but the effort was short-lived. New Albion was a grant made in 1634 by the Earl of Strafford, lord lieutenant of Ireland (the only American grant under the great seal of the Emerald isle), to Edward Plowden, of the present tract of New Jersey with all the adjacent islands. It was not utilized by Plowden, probably on account of the Dutch claims. New Amstel was a grant to the city of Amsterdam, in 1556, by the Dutch West India company, of that part of the same territory between the Christiankill and the Delaware, in consideration of a large payment. It was named from a suburb of Amsterdam. It was successfully colonized, but so many difficulties were experienced in the administration of its affairs that after eight years the India company was asked to take it back.

The beginnings of government in Kentucky were made by a party of North Carolinians, headed by Colonel Richard Henderson. In defiance of the ancient policy and statutes of Virginia, which ruled the land, they assumed to purchase from the Cherokees 17,000,000 acres, between the Cumberland and Kentucky rivers, upon which they tried to found "the Colony of Transylvania." A legislature of seventeen members met under an elm at Fort Boone, or Beonesborough, May 23, 1775; the first Anglo-American government west of the Alleghanies. Sundry measures were passed during the five days' session, when the assembly adjourned, never to meet again, as the movement was squelched by the Virginia legislature and the refusal of the continental congress to receive the delegate sent to that body.

The post-revolutionary era was prolifte in schemes for extending the American empire. Congress looked wisely to the early settlement of the western country and tts subdivision and erection into States. In 1784-indeed, before the cession by Virginia of her vast tracts in the northwest to the United States-an ordinance of that body, reported by a committee of which Jefferson was chairman, provided for the subdivision of all territory acquired the then west, from frontier of Florida to the north line of the union. With the growth of population in each prescribed division of 20,000 or more, seventeen States in all were to be successively created-eight between the Mississippi and a north and south line drawn through the falls of the Ohio, eight between this line and a meridian through the mouth of the great Kenawha, and the seventeenth between the latter and the western boundary of Pennsylvania and Virginia: Each State, in general, was to have a breadth of just two degrees of latitude, without regard to natural boundaries. A provision, doubtless introduced by Jefferson, but which did not pass with the hill anticipated the ordinance of 1787 in declaring that there should be no slavery or involuntary servitude in the States formed (in this case after the year 1800), except as punishment for crime. The proposed division was found impracticable. and was superseded three years afterward by the ordinance just named, for the government of the territory north-

west of the river Ohio. In Jefferson's original draft of the act of 1784 he provided definite bounds and titles for such of the States as might be formed north of Ohio. . That between the forty-fifth parallel and the north limit of the United States was to be Sylvania; next south of this, Michigan, east of which, in the present lower peninsula of Michigan, would come Choronesus; the two States south of these, Assinispia on the west and Metropotamia to the east; below these, Illinoia and Saratoga; between the latter and Pennsylvania, Washington; and between the Ohio and the fortieth parallel, Polypotamia (from the old name of the Beautiful River). But when the bill was sent back to the committee the elaborate provisions for these were stricken out. In the same year (1784) North

Carolina ceded her western lands to the general government. Among them were certain counties of East Tennessee, whose people revolted at the cession, met at Jonesboro in December and formed a separate organization called Frankland. Sevier, brigadiergeneral of the military district, was made, governor in March, 1785, and ruled after a fashion for a year or two, until an armed collision occurred between his militia and a force under Colonel Tipton, leader of a party favoring allegiance to North Carolina. The "governor" was defeated and taken to prison in irons; and with his incarceration expired the embryo States. In 1788 North Carolina passed an act of oblivion in regard to all persons concerned in the matter.

The republic of the Rio Grande was attempted by General Canales, a revolutionary Mexican, in 1839. It was created from parts of Tamaulipas, Coahuila and Durango, and included a strip of the present State of Texas. Canales was made president, and a party of Texas troops assisted him in the capture of Laredo, on the right bank of the Rio Grande, where he established his capital. The next April, however, he was driven into Texas by General Arista; and so made an end of his short-lived republic.— Detroit News.

A Missouri doctor reports to the Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Society the case of a farmer who has nine children, the eldest of whom is ten and the youngest two years of The list begins with the girl of ton years; then comes twins (boy and gari) of eight years, another pair of twins of six years, a girl of four, and finally triplets (all girls) two years old. Father, mother and children are in good health.

A tin mine-said to be the only one in the United States—has been discovered in Clay county, Alabama,

#### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Eastern and Middle States

Two shocks of earthquake lasting ten sec onds were felt at Dover, N. H., and other towns in the vicinity. A heavy shock was

also experienced at Contoocook, N. H. THOMAS DOYLE and Katie A. Morgan-giv ing the names, respectively, of William Latis and Katie A. Latis-who had been boarding at a house in Rochester, N. Y., were suffocated by the escape of illuminating gas in their room. They were a runaway couple.

A FIRE in Boston gutted the five-story brick building occupied by John P. Lovell & Sons, dealers in firearms, powder and sporting goods. For ten minutes after the fire started there was a perfect hail of bullets through the streets, caused by exploding cartridges, and the firemen were in great danger. The loss is about \$125,000.

HERR MOST, the German socialist, who re cently ended a term of imprisonment for riews expressed while editor of a socialist paper in London, England, arrived in New fork, and was there tendered a public reception by his friends. He now proposes to make a tour of the United States for the purpose of effecting a thorough organization of all the socialists.

A FIRE in Philadelphia destroyed a sixstory brick business building, causing losses aggregating \$300,000.

Much excitement followed the announce ment that through an appropriation of about \$350,000 of the funds of the City bank of Rochester, N. Y., by its president, C. E. Upton, to carry on oil speculations, the bank had closed its doors. The amount of deposits was stated at \$500,000, and the amount of paper held by the bank at \$800,000. Upton was treasurer of the Western New York Episcopal diocese, and had its funds in the bank. The savings banks of the city had large sums on deposit in the bank. The city had no funds in the bank, but the county is badly involved. The William C. Moore banking house at Victor, N. Y., suspended payment in consequence of the failure of the City bank.

ALEXANDER JEFFERSON, a colored man. fired a shotgun at a number of colored men and women who were holding a party in Brooklyn. Then he entered the house and stabbed right and left. Henry Hicks was killed by the shot; Ella Jackson, fifty years old, was stabbed to death: Anna Jackson was stabbed in eight places, and others of the party were wounded. Jealousy was the cause of Jefferson's crime.

BUFFALO, N. Y., has been visited by costly conflagration. The flames broke out in the new building occupied by the Commercial Advertiser, and then sprang across the street to the new Masonic temple, tenanted upstairs by seventeen Masonic societies, while downstairs was the large wholesale grocery house of Miller, Greiner & Co. The newspaper building was completely gutted and the Masonic temple was partially destroyed. The losses will aggregate about \$300,000,

#### South and West.

THE case of Mrs. Scoville, who was recently adjudged insane and then granted a new trial, has been stricken from the docket at Chicago by agreement. It is reported that the unhappy couple are reunited. FLAMES at Corsicana, Texas, destroyed

seven brick business houses and 1,200 bales of cotton, causing an estimated loss of \$120,-000. Grand Forks, Dakota, has also had a fire which busned down about a dozen business places and resulted in a loss of over \$100,000 ATLANTA had the great exposition of last year; Louisville will have it in 1883; Balti-

more will have it in 1884. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GEORGE W. SCHO-FIELD, of the Sixth United States cavalry, shot himself dead at Fort Apache, Arizona

August Nast died in Cresco, Iowa, of trichinæ, from eating diseased pork. His wife, three children and a girl visitor were all taken sick from the same cause.

Two of the boilers of Globe mill No. 1, in Cincinnati, exploded and killed two men and wounded nine others.

A collision between two trains near Fester's Crossing, Ohio, resulted in the behending of an engineer and death of a postal

Ten illicit distilleries and 14,000 gallons of beer, low wines and whisky were seized and destroyed in the Atlanta (Ga.) district, and six illicit distillers were arrested, during last

James H. Wilson, county treasurer of De Witt county, Illinois, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn. Duning a severe hallstorm near Hunter-

ville, Texas, Dean's milling house was blown down, instantly killing Albert Driden and four colored women who had sought shelter in the building.

Two young ladies-Bettie I in lell and Frederica Peterson-attempted to cross the river on the ice from Lake City to Stockholm, Wis., with a young man named Andrew Johnson. All were drowned.

THREE children of John Clark, a farmer in Linn county, Kansas, were burned to death in their father's house.

Through the defalcations of J. J. Fuller, cashier, and H. L. St. John, assistant cashier of the Second National bank at Jefferson, Ohio, that institution was forced to suspend. Fuller, who had been using from \$50,000 to \$75,000 of the bank's funds, fled, and St. John, on learning that the defalcation was discovered, had a stroke of paralysis.

#### From Washington.

The constitutionality of the law under which General Newton M. Curtis was convicted and fined heavily in New York for making political assessments has been affirmed by the United States supreme court.

Duaing the eleven months ending November 30, 1882, the value of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States was \$15,906,494, and the value during the same period in 1881 was \$18,025,880.

HENRY H. JESSUP, of New York, was nominated by the President to be charge d'affaires and consul-general of the United States at Teheran, Persia.

A BILL introduced in the House provides that when an officer of the government detects frauds upon the customs he shall receive one-fourth of the fine.

THE House committee on war claims has agreed to report a bill granting a pension of eight dollars per month to officers and enlisted men who served in the Mexican and Indian wars and the widows of those dead, excepting only Jefferson Davis.

THE number of United States pensioners on the roll December 1, 1882, is estimated at 291,656, with an annual value of \$30,013,000. CLAYTON McMichael, has been confirmed by the Senate as United States marshal in the District of Columbia.

THE annual report of the public printer shows that during the past fiscal year the total expense of the office was \$2,635,159.08, which includes the expense of binding, \$580,-510.33; of paper, \$492,527.80; of lithographing and engraving, \$274,154.99, and of the Congressional Record, \$150,902.19. The aggregate amount expended is \$419,319.81 larger than the expense of any previous year.

FURTREE nominations by the President: George M. Lamberton to be United States attorney for Nebraska; W. F. Rowland, of New York, to be consul at Nice, and George F. Mosher, of New Hampshire, to be consul at Sonneburg.

THE Senate finance committee has resubject to ad valorem duties of from ten to thirty per cent.

#### Foreign News.

AT a fire in Le Puy, France, nine persons were burned to death.

By an explosion in a cartridge factory at Mount Valerien, France, thirty women were

seriously injured. Turne has been a great fire in Canton, China Eight hundred houses were destroyed and many lives were lost, including firemen who were burned to death. The viceroy visited the scene with a body of soldiers to prevent robberies, and fierce fights occurred between fires at Foo Chow on succeeding days. They consumed each about 200 houses, and five lives were lost.

THREE vessels were wrecked and the crews drowned in a storm off the coast of Scotland.

THE greatest storm in fifty years has been experienced off the coast of Newfoundland. Twenty-two vessels of different sizes were totally wrecked in Green Bay.

A LATER cable dispatch says that fifteen of the women injured by the explosion in the cartridge factory at Mont Valerien, France, have died.

MICHAEL FLYNN, the last of the three men rraigned in Dublin for the murder of the two Huddys at Lough Mask, was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on January 17. A BAND of forty brigands made a sudden ttack upon the town of Ahuncatlan, Mexico, overawed the inhabitants, who fled terror-stricken, and seized the mayor, the justice and the aldermen and carried them off captives, intending to hold them for a large

WHILE a cage was descending a mine at was attached broke and the cage fell, killing twenty persons.

PRINCE KRAPOTRINE and forty other men are to be tried in Lyons, France. The prince is charged, first, with belonging to an association of Frenchmen and foreigners, the object of which is the overthrow of social order by means of pillage and assassination and, second, with having been the chief mover of an anarchist association in France, and with visiting Lyons for the purpose of organizing a conspiracy at secret meetings.

#### 47TH CONGRESS--SECOND SESSION

Sennte. civil service bill, providing that persons now in the service shall be subject to the pro-vision for competitive examinations like other citizens; also that the offices be proportioned among the States and Territories and the District of Commbia in proportion to the population. Ordered printed... The to the population. Ordered printed... The Indian appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Dawes said the Senate committee had added \$154,200 to the bill as it came from the House, making the total appropriation \$5,362,200... Mr. Brown rose to a personal explanation. He had the clerk read a newspaper article stating that the committee who attended the funeral of Senator Hill had treated in a receil our bad been extravely. who attended the funeral of Senator Hill had traveled in a special car, had been extrava-gant generally, and had incurred bills amounting to §3,300. Mr. Brown said the committee had not traveled in a special car, and had not been extravagant, the whole ex-penses being only \$1,025.

The Indian appropriation bill was passed with amendments as follows: An amendment requiring the secretary of the interior to have the approval of the President in setting aside bids delrimental to the interests of the government; an amendment providing the stream of the secretary for the secretary f ing that the appropriation for the education of Indians at Carlisle shall cover also the cost of their transportation; an amendment appropriating \$5,000 to enable the secretary of the complete negotiations with ing that the appropriation for the education the interior to complete negotiations with the Sioux; an amendment directing the re-moval of the Crow agency to some point east of the Big Horn river in the vicinity of Fort Custer: an amendment providing that the Seminoles still remaining in Florida shall receive their share of the money appropriated to pay the interest due that tribe under treaty stipulations; and an amendment providing that any disbursing officer or other person who shall present any voucher, acc who shall present any voluner, account of the claim to a United States officer for approval or payment containing any material misrepresentation of fact shall not receive payment or credit for any part of such claims.

The consular and diplomatic appropria tion bill was considered and passed. . The Pendleton civil service bill was discussed by Messrs. Vest. Allison, Barrow and Call.

Mr. Saunders offered a preamble and reso hation to the effect that the right to large tracts of land that had been granted to railroads had been forfeited by the non-compliance of the corporations with the terms of the grant, and directing the committee on public lands to ascertain what steps should be taken to restore the lands so that they may be opened for homestead settlement also that it is the sense of the Senate that the pre-emption laws should be repealed, and all preserved that the pre-emption has should be repealed. and all government land held for actual settlement only...The House resolution providing for a recess of Congress from December 22 to January 3 was defeated by a vote of 36 nays to 25 year. The amend-ments to the agricultural bill reported by the committee were agreed to, and the bill

The death of Ms. Orth, of Indiana, was referred to in a few touching words by the chaplain of the House, and the desk of the late representative was appropriately draped in black... A resolution by Mr. Robeson fining every member absent without leave from December 22 to January 3 \$50 for each day's absence, was adopted by a vote of 111 yeas to 102 nays. eas to 102 nays.

Several members applied for a leave of absence for various reasons, which, after some objection and debate, were granted. In reply to a question by Mr. Robeson, of New Jersey, the speaker stated that there were fifteen additional requests for leave, and thereupon Mr. Robeson offered a resolution for a recess from the 22d of December. and thereupon Mr. Robeson offered a resolu-tion for a recess from the 22d of December, 1882, until the 2d of January, 1883. A point of order that the resolution was not a priv-ileged matter was overruled by the speaker, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 127 yeas to 161 nays. The House thus re-scinded its action of the previous day... The army appropriation bill was reported. The total amount of the estimates for 1884 is \$28,644,143.44. The total amount of ap-propriations for 1883 (exclusive of \$592,-685,90 for signal service and \$249,860 for general service men in the war department, making \$842,545,30), \$26,415,454.10. Amount making \$842,545.90), \$26,415,454.10. Amount recommended in this bill for 1884, \$24,681,-700. Decrease under 1883, \$1,733,754.10; de-

erease under estimates, \$3,962,443.44. In committee of the whole on the post-office appropriation bill an amendment was adopted directing the postmaster-general to make a thorough investigation into the rail-way mail service of the United States and to report to the next session of Congress what is the reasonable value of the trans-portation of the mails and what difference there is between the cost of transportation of freight for private parties and the cost of of freight for private parties and the cost of the transportation of the mails. The com-mittee then rose, reported the bill to the House and it was then passed—yeas, 163;

nays, 21.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows: By Mr. Rich, to place \$25,000 at the disposal of the National board of health for the inspection and protection of the health of emigrants; by Mr. Cassidy, proposing a repeal of the act of the legislature of Utah conferring the right of suffrage on women (the measure is intended to aid in the suppression of polygamy, and is not aimed at the principle of female suffrage); by Mr. Beltzhoover, a resolution calling on the secretary of war for full information as to the measures taken to secure the arrest and trial of H. W. Howgate.

Dust in the Air. There is scarcely a solid, however

compact it may appear, which does not contain pores, and these pores are filled with air. It is to be found in abundance in the soil; indeed were it not so, numberless worms and insects which ported favorably a bill proposed by the inhabit the latter would cease to exist. tariff commission, which provides for a complete revision of the methods of appraising are penetrated by it, and water in its and assessing imports. If passed it will natural state contains a large quantity make a reduction in the valuation of goods of air in solution. The atmosphere was formerly believed to extend no higher than five miles above the earth's surface, but meteorological observations have since shown that it extends to a height of more than 200 miles. Owing to the force of gravity the air is much denser near the earth, and gets thinner, layer by layer, as you ascend. If then the atmosphere were possessed of color, it would be very dark just round the globe, and the tint would gradually fade into space. There is no absolutely normal composition of the air we breathe, or, if there be, it the thieves and citizens. There were also two is not at present known. It contains, however, in all cases, unless under purely artificial conditions, two essential elements, which are nearly invariable under nominal circumstances, namely oxygen and nitrogen, and two accessory elements which vary extremely in amount, but are practically never absent, namely, carbonic acid and water. Without either of the first two air could not exist, and without the last two air is scarcely found in nature. Their combination, moreover, is not a chemical union but a simple mechanical mixture. But beside these constituents the air contains an immense amount of life, and small particles derived from the whole creation. In the air may be found animalcules, spores, seeds, cells of all kinds, eggs of insects, fungi, and elements of contagion, besides formless dust, and sandy and other particles of local origin. For example, no one can travel in a railway carriage without being surrounded by dust, a large portion of which may be attracted by a Dortmand, Prassia, the chain to which it magnet, consisting, as it does, in a great measure, of minute particles of iron derived from the rails. The purest air has some dust in it. There probably never fell a beam of light from the sun since the world was made which would not have shown countless numbers of solid particles,-Good Words,

#### A. T. Stewart's Superstition.

Workmen are busy making alterations in the white marble building at Broadway and Chambers street, which was once A. T. Stewart's downtown dry goods store, says a New York let-Judge Hilton could not get his Mr. Pugh offered an amendment to the price for it, though he had vainly tried to sell it to the Herald, and he is having it fitted up for offices. With the interior change other alterations will come which will blot out the memories of the shrewd merchant who created a fortune in its walls. Stewart never had a sign upon the building, but by spring it will be covered with gilded lettering. When he first built there the lessee of the central lot, on which the lessee of the central lot, on which an old two-story brick structure stood, refused to sell out except at an exorbitant price, so Stewart reared his white marble walls on each side of the dingy edifice and quietly waited until the lease had expired. The man's trade was killed in the meantime. I seldom pass the building but I seem to see sitting on its front step the old out, with a basket of apples by her side. She never seemed to be less and it cured me. My appetite, which was variable before, is first rate now." Charles H. Gentrin, than ninety years of age, and she paid to attention to her sales of fruit. People wondered why Stewart tolerate I her there, and they little dreamed | C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. that l.e allowed her a pension. The merch int, with all his hard-headed craft, was very superstitious and believed that her presence brought him luck. When he moved to his uptown store the old woman, with her crutch and basket, was sent uptown in a carriage, and resumed her watch on the front steps. One day she was missing, and soon after it was learned that she had died and had been buried at Stewart's expense. The schoolboys of Stewart's expense. The schoolboys of that day had a wonderful reverence for the wrinkled beldame, for they had been told that she was a cross between a witch and a detective and never forgot a face which had crossed the threshold of the store, though no urchin had ever seen the color of her eyes,

### THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., The New Partnership in the House of A. Vogeler & Co.

[Baltimore Herald, October 14.] A most important change in one of the largest enterprises of the city took place yesterday est enterprises of the city took place yesterday and inquiry was busy in gathering the facts. Immediately following the death of Mr. Charles A. Vogeler, the surviving partners of the house, of which he had been the moving spirit, issued a circular to the trade and press, which appeared in the columns of this paper. It made public an arrangement which in the exigencies of the moment was deemed necessary, and announced that it was the desire of all concerned to continue its affairs as they had been preto continue its affairs as they had been pre-

ously conducted. It was learned, late last evening, that certain changes affecting the plermanent estab-lishment of the business had been resolved upon, and a reporter of the Herald was dis-patched to the office of Col. Charles Marshall, attorney for the estate of the late Charles A. Vogeler, where it was ascertained that nego-tiations had been concluded, as follows:

That the interests of the surviving partners had been purchased by Mr. Christian Devries, a member of the old and substantial house of William Devries & Co., and president of the National Bank of Baltimore, and that a new firm was about to be formed under the firm name of The Charles A. Vogeler Co., this name being in honor and perpetuation of the memory of the late Charles A. Vogeler. It was further ascertained that the new of the memory of the late Charles A. Vogeler. It was further ascertained that the new firm will be composed of the widow of the late Mr. Vogeler (she retaining her late husband's full interest), Mr. Christian Devries, as executive partner and financial head, and Mr. H. D. Umbstastier, who, from the first step in the initial venture of the house of A. Vogeler & Co., was the manager of the advertising department and confidential adviser of Mr. Charles A. Vogeler.

By this arrangement it has been fully de-

adviser of Mr. Charles A. Vogeler.

By this arrangement it has been fully determined that all the plans and business purposes of the late Charles A. Vogeler, the founder and executive manager of the late firm, shall be developed to their full fruition, and that the popular preparations of the house, prominent among which are St. Jacobs Oil and Dr. Angost Koenig's Hamburg Family Medicines, shall hold their high rank under new auspices and the new management.

There is one feature of this commercial there is one resture of this commercial episode which appeals strongly to the kind-liest feeling and points a touching moral. Mrs. Vogeler holds her relation in the firm with a wifely courage. Her whole future is centered in the resolve that the fruits of so valuable a life as that of her husband's, which was freely sacrificed in his real for the welfare was freely sacrifeed in his zeal for the welfare of his native city, and that the sims and projects he pursued shall not be permitted to languish, but shall be revived and strengthened to its credit and to his honor and fame, and that she will strive to build for him an enduring monument in the enterprise of his Loss of Confidence.

A Shepherd was eating his dinner beside a Spring when a Wolf walked out of the Forest and coolly inquired

"Well, how is the Wool and Mutton business?' "Pretty fair," replied the astonished

Shepherd. "I have come to tell you," continued the Wolf, "that the Hyenas have formed a plot to break into your Sheepfold to-night, and to offer my services as a Private Watchman." "You are ever so kind to give me

this warning." "And you just leave the gate open and go to bed feeling perfectly safe. The first Hyena who comes fooling around your Mutton will find his heeis

breaking his neck." After some further conversation is was agreed that the gate should be left open and that the Wolf should stand guard.

Darkness was scarcely an hour old when a great outcry was heard at the Fold and the Shepherd ran out and discovered the Wolf in a Trap he had set within the Pen.

"Is this the kind of confidence you had in me?" howled the Wolf as he struggled to get free. "I had plenty of confidence in you," replied the Shepherd, "but more in the Trap! Prepare to die!"

MORAL : Don't lend both horse and saddle to the same person.—Detroit Free Press.

Mensian's Pertonized beef tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It contains blood-making, force-generating and life-sustaining properties; invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., prop'rs., N.Y. Sold by druggists

Frazer Axle Grease.

Frazer Axle Grease.
One greasing lasts two weeks; all others two
or three days. Do not be imposed on by the
humbug stuffs offered. Ask your dealer for Franumbug stuffs offered. Ask your dealer for Fra-zer's, with label on. Saves your horse labor and you too. It received first medal at the Centen-nial and Paris Expositions. Sold everywhere. Skinny Men. "Wells' Health Renewer" re-stores health, cures dyspepsia, impotence, \$1. Wells' "Rough on Corns," 15c. Ask for it. Complete cure. Corns, warts, bunions.

Any person having a bald head and falling to see the benefit to be derived from the great pe-troleum hair renewer, Carboline, as now im-proved and perfected, in face of the vast num-ber of testimonials, is surely going it blind. Much sickness attributed to dyspepsia and chronic diarrhea is occasioned byhumor in the stomach. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remed.

The Science of Life or Self-Preservation, a medical work for every man-young, middle ged or old. 125 invaluable prescriptions. The habit of running over boots or shoe corrected with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners

THAT immensity of head is not always in dicative of vastness of brain is proved by the fact that a St. Louis policeman has a head o large that he must have all his hats made to order.

THE TRANSFER

is an ununswerable argument as to medicinal strong

and communy, We believe that nine-tenths of all cases of catarrh are constitutional. We also believe that a reliable constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, that strikes at the very root of the disease, will cure a very large proportion of all cases. In confirmation of this belief we offer evidence showing the effects of Hood's Sarsaparilla upon this disease. A mother says: "My boy had catarrh so badly that I could hardly keep him in clean handkerchiefs; he has taken one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and that terrible amount of dischares has CATARRH. wrinkled woman who crouched there in a wooden hutch year in and year stopped." Another writes: "I have had catarrh four years. Last April the deopping med, as it affected my troublesome that I became alarmed, as it affected my troublesome that I became alarmed, as it affected my right lung. I took two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla

#### Lowell, Mass. HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Cure that Cold. Do not suffer your lungs to become diseased by allowing a cold to continue without an effort to cure it. Thousands have died premature deaths, the victims of umption, by simply neglecting a cold. Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs will cure Colds Coughs and Consumption surer and quicker than any other remedy. Though slow, is sure if persisted in according to directions.

Henry's Carbelle Salve

## THE MARKETS. Beet cattle, good to prime I w Calves, com'n to prime veals

.......

Sheep ...... Lambs.....

Lambs ... 6
Hogs—Live ... 6
Dressed, city ... 794
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy 4 30
West., good to choice 4 45
Wheat—No. 2 Red. ... 1 079
No. 1 White ... 1 05

Rye—State
Barley—Two-rowed State
Corn—Ungrad, West, mixed,
Yellow Southern
Oats—White State
Mixed Western
Hay—Med, to eh, Timothy Hay—Med. to ch. Timothy. Straw—No. 1. Rye. Hops—State Choice... ard—City Steam.....10 62 Butter-State Creamery..... Dairy. 34 West, Im. Creamery. 24 Factory. 16 Factory..... Cheese—State Factory ..... Barley-Two-rowed State Beef-Ex. plate and family . 15 00 @16 00 | Hogs=Lave | Sl4(@ 8) |
| City Dressed | Sl4(@ 8) |
| Pork=Ex. Prime, per bbl. 17 70 (@18 0) |
| Flour=Spring Wheat patents 6 70 (@ 7 50 |
Corn=High Mixed	86 (@ 87
Oats=Extra White	54 (@ 55
Corn=High Mixed	74 (@ 75
Corn=High Mixed	75
Corn=High	

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour-Penn. ex family, good 4 75

Wheat-No. 2, Red...... 1 03

Rye—State
Corn—State Yellow.
Oats—Mixed.
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream...

Rye-State

Petroleum-Crude

13¼@ 6 @ 7 @

THE PERFECT IDEAL Writing Machine.

death, is the grand safeguard of health.

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titustrated above may be obtained by
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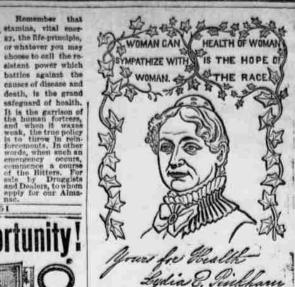
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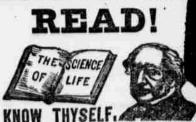
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